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E. L. COOPER, 6 Brooks House.

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### Brattleboro Church Directory.

Finar Bartist.—Main St.; Rev. Horace Durchard, Pastor. Sunday services at 19:20 a.m., 7:20 p.m. Sanday School It 150 a.m. Missionary Con-cert last Sunday evening in each month. Sunday School Coucert last Sunday evening in each month. Payer meetings on the other Sunday evenings. Monday evening, young people's prayer meeting, Friday evening, prayer meeting, 7:45.

MONDAY evening, young peopes prayer meeting, 7:43.

WEST BRATTLEROND DAFTER:—Rev. C. A. Votey, Pastor. Bunday services at 10:30 a. m., 1:115 and 7:00 p. m. Sunday School at 2:15 p. m. Wednesday evening meeting at 7:20. Seats free.

CHENTRI CONDARGATIONAL.—Main Bi.;
Pastor. Bunday services 10:30 a. m., 7:30 p. m.;
Hunday School 12 m. Missionny and 8, 8, Concerts take the place of the evening service on the latand 2d Sundays of the month, respectively. Young people's meeting Monday evening at 1-4 to g. Frayer meeting, Priday evening at 1-4 to 8. Thursday p. m., indule' prayer meeting, 3 o'clock.

Communational.—West Brattlebore; Edw. C. H. Merrill, Pastor. Sunday services—Sermon in morning at 10:30, Missionney concert the first Sunday evening of each month. Sermon every other Sunday evening at 7 o'clock. Seats free. Sabbath school follows morning service.

Errscoval.—Main 84; Rev. W. H. Collins, Rector.

follows morning service.

Functional.—Main St.; Rev. W. H. Collins, Rector.

Sunday services: Morning prayer and sermon 10:00

a. m.; Evening prayer and sermon 7:00 p.m.; Smoday School 12:15 p.m. Holy days, 11:00 a. m. Holy

Communion lat Nunday in the month, and on all

great festivals. The children of the parsits are cat
chiled on the lat Sunday in every month at 3 p. m. echised on the 1st Sunday in every month at 2 p. m.
Markonhitz Eurocoval.—Meelings in lower town hall;
Nev. N. P. Perry, Pastor. Presching Sunday
at 10:30 s. m.; Sunday School 12 m.; prayer
mosting in the evening. S. S. Concert stit Sunday
of every month. Class meeting Tuesday evening;
prayer meeting Friday evening. Seniafree.
ROMAN CATHOLIC.—Walnut St.; Rev. Henry Lane,
Pastor. Sunday services—High mass 10:26 s. m.;
Veopers and Benediction 7:30 p. m.
Univarian Free Curnent.—Main St.; Rev. Wm. L.
Jenkins, Pastor. Revices Sunday a. m., at 10:30;
Sunday School and Bible Class after the morning
service. Scals free.
First Universatists.—Canal St.; Rev. M. H. Barris.

FIRST UNIVERSALIST.—Canal St.; Rev. M. H. Harris, Pastor, residence on North St. Sunday sermon 10:30 s. m. Services Monday and Friday evenings at 7:30.

## CATARRH

Headache, Neuralgia, Earache, Deaf ness, Sore Throat, Swollen Tonsils, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Tickling Cough, Bron-chitis, and Bleeding of the Lungs

cured by SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

The only safe and always reliable remedy for the im mediate relief and permanent cure of every symptom and stage of Catarrh. It is a medicine pure as dis-tilled water, and is obtained entirely by distillation of ertain berbs and plants whereby the essential medicinal principle is alone obtained, while every particle of woody fibre is rejected. It is entirely unlike every other before the public, and those who have tried all other remedies are assured on the honor of the gen-

## CATARRH.

A Case of Six Years' Standing, accompanied by distressing symptoms, bottles of

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In the use of this remedy until cured. It contains the great healing elements of plants in their essential form as obtained by distillation. rh, in its extent and destructive

certain constitutions the transition from one to the other is only a question of time. It is therefore a singular thing that those afflicted with it should not singular thing that those afflicted with it should not make it the olicit of their lives to rid themselves of it. A single bottle of any ramedy cannot, in the chronic stage, effect a cure nor even bring the system under its influence fully. In many such cases the bones and cartilage of the nose are caten away, the organs of hearing, of seeing, and of tasting se affected as to be rendered useless, the uvuls so clongated and inflamed as to produce a constant and distressing cough. The return to health must necessarily be alow, under the most favorable circumstances, when so seriously afflicted; but as the evidence of its great value daily comes to hand, we become more and more satisfied that there does not exist a case of catarrh that cannot be cured by a judicious and persistent use of Saswonn's Rabicat Crax von Caranan. The relief in every case obtained from the first does is an indication of what it will do when the system is brought constitutionally under its influence.

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14-25

15 Drombold St., Sorton. nel. Miscellany.

There are beneath the skies two loving hearts That cling unto each other true and warm; There are beneath the skies two honest hands That grasp each other tight thro' calm and atorm.

there are two pairs of eyes—one brown, one blue-That smile out at each other soft and kind; The blue belong to me, the brown to you, And sweeter eyes, I know, one could not find. There are two pairs of lips, both red and bright-

Sometimes they meet, when no one else is by; And then two rounded cheeks glow like the light Of sunset on the rosy western sky. cometimes the lips that are half hid from view

Go wandering till they reach a shell-like ear; And then, my darling-either I or you-Flush like the rose at the sweet words we hear. We know, my True-Heart, whom we mean when we

Thus rhyme of lips and eyes, of hearts and hands; We feel the Joy of knowing somothing more; That while we live, the love so quickly grown

Is still so deep—it constantly may pour
lie bounties out, and yet feel lack of none. We know that life is sad and years are long, And hopeful harvests blacken in the sun; But love, we know, shall ever grow more strong,

And we, when years are ended, shall be one,

Then, dearest, look thou onward, upward, far Into the acure of you peaceful sky; See the bright promise of that golden star— "Tis whispering "We" instead of "You and L."

Kisagotami, clasping to her breast Her boy just dead, and with strange fear possessed, Ban through the streets, besieging every door For some rare balm his lost life to restore; Until her neighbors, at this frantic crief. Regan to say: "The girl has lost her head-But one more wise, and taking pity's part,

"Dear girl, I cannot proffer you much Joy Asking his name, the girl was straightway sent Good master, aid me, for I hear it said You have the power to raise my child that's dead.

The Buddha answered: "If I do this deed, Tis needful you procure some mustard-eed Found in a house where neither groom nor bride Then, with her child still chaped about her waist, On her sad errand—but could cross no door Where death's dark shadow had not passed before

One voice forever on her pathway flow: So, when Gautama asked if she had brought The mustard seed, so long and vainly sought. fibe said: "I have it not—each way I sped I found but few were living, many dead." And Buddha answered: "True enough, most true So flad her grief, and seeing in the night, At every house, a bright or fading light, She said: "Our human lives are just the same, First an uprising, then a dying flame;

AN ITALIAN STORY.

Never on earth will such mutations cease

Light, heat, beauty, life giving South ! The artist seeks it for its glorious depths of olor; the poet for its classic traditions and dreamy influences; the invalid for its balmy breath and reviving warmth, which half artist, and half invalid, sought it for life both of mind and body; and his delicate frame-shattered by the chill blasts of the North-woke to a new being in the soft Ausonian climate, whilst his artist eye glauced with a pleased delight over luxu-

here and there a glimpse of the yellow Tiber flowing majestically along. He was just now standing in the doorway tof the inn, gazing, not at the landtracted his attention more than once since his arrival at ---. He had seen it first in the beautiful gardens of the villa, not far from the inn, peering through the parted branches of a myrtle, whose dark glossy leaves seemed to form a fitting framework for the living picture behind them. But

met the blue eyes of Lionel fixed steadfastly upon ber. must go home, Tina," said she to the child, who was watching the doves wash bemselves in the basin of the fountain, and she swung it up to her shoulder, where it wound its tiny hands in her dark hair, loosening some of the coils that fell heavi-

ly down below her waist. A flush came over the pale olive skin. "Thou art a bad child, Tina!" she said, as she hastily twisted up the long tresses ander the folds of her white head gear. The large instrous eyes had but looked at Lionel for a moment, and yet they seem to have told him a long story that he had been

in the past trying to decipher. Next be had seen her in the church, kneeling in fervent prayer, and had sliently watched the changes of countenance un-til again she perceived him, and with a

startled look rose and fled away. To-day Teresa stood leaning against a stone pillar, playing with the pink blossom of a caraina that stood near her, when sud-denly she found berself once more face to face with the English stranger.

He had discovered her name-Teresa daughter of blind Tomaso Cecchi and his bed-ridden wife. She was a good daughter and worked hard to support her parents, To-day she seemed to be taking life easily -drinking in the splender of the purple mists and golden sheets of sunlight with

"Dolce for nieute !" thought Liouel, as he looked at the statute-like tigure, and the head thrown back, partly with weariness, partly with an intense appreciation of the beauty around her.

But Teresa's rest was not to be of long duration. The Mercanti of the Campagna had sent for laborers to gather in the harvest, and men and women were forming into bands to join in the work. Teresa was going, so gossip had told Lionel, and to him it seemed a sacrilege that the beautiful maiden should toll and shave with the com mon multitude. But what could be do? And in the midst of his meditations the girl raised her face, and again their eyes

"Teresal" The name burst involuntarily from his lips. She started and blushed, but this time did not flee away. She looked up at Lio-

"Si, signore," she answered. "That is a pretty flower," said Lionel; "will you give it to me?"

She made no reply, but put the blossom So he hastened away, hoping by constant into his band. And so the acquaintance change and excitement to drive her image was made and the two chatted away in the

Lionel had some to Tamaso Cecchi's lodgng.
"But your daughter is not strong enough for such work !" said he in conclusion to a

long barangue. The old man shrugged his shoulders, 'Poverty," said he, "is a hard master and Teresa is a good girl."
"Too good to endanger her life in the

toils of the Campagns. Think of the risk, the labor, the heat, the foul evening mists! But Tomaso looked back beyond the disomforts and remembered a time when the plains resounded with songs and laughter, and the wine was broached and hearts were

"I found my wife there," said he, "and Teresa may find a busband." Liogel instinctively drew back. A hus-

band among those laboring peasants ! impossible; for in his eyes Teresa was worthy to be the bride of a king. "Can you not find a substitute for you daughter? I-" and then he hesitated, for

Teresa had come into the room. "How much will it cost to get a substiute, Terasa?" Teresa laughed, "Giovanetta would pay f she could go in my place," said she

There are too many ready and willing to "Let them go, then I" responded Lionel

"The signore forgets we must have monsy," returned Teresa.\* Scarcely thinking of what he was doing, Lionel had poured out the contents of a purse full of English gold upon the table. The quick ear of Tomaso caught the sound; be stretched out his hand as if to clutch the ringing coin, but Teresa sprang betwoen, turning a flashing face upon Lionel.
"We are not beggars!" she exclaimed;

'I work for my bread!'

"Will you not let me help you?" asked Lionel in a low tone,
"You cannot," she replied in an equally low voice; and the flash died out of he face, for Lionel's tone was very humble, and his eyes have spoken something to her that her heart answered. She gathered the money together and put it into his hands.

fully departed. "Thou art a fool, child!" said Tomaso Ceechi, when Lionel was out of hearing. These English know not what to do with their gold, and we should have been all the

Slowly plodded the large, gray oxen over the plains of the Campagna; lazily saun-tered the drivers at their side. Here and there one heard the sounds of merriment; there again were silent tollers; here wornout laborers who had crept into the shade and fallen asleep, and above stretched the blue beavens, still and cloudless, over the gray and purple sweeps of far-off landscupe, with here and there a patch of sun gilt wa

a lodging in one of the large stone farmhouses; since money will obtain anything; and the fair, delicate looking, generous Englishman was popular among the poor

Italian peasants.

Teresa knew that he was there, but she voided him; and he, seeing this, only watched her from a distance, and gave no token that she was more to him than any seen Tomaso and his wife before he had stir the pulses that in Northern lands would | followed to the Campagna, and they were cease to beat. Llonel Merton, half poet, amply provided for during their daughter's

Lionel Merton had fallen in love, and he sat down and took the matter into deliber ate consideration. His first thought was that Teresa was a queen; fit to be the wife of any man, was his second; why not of himself? was the third; and that she should be if possible, was the fourth. Yet how to proceed was the difficulty; he felt, with all the keen sensitiveness of an Englishman to absurd situations, that he was somewhat absurdly placed at the present moment; for Teress, calmly pursuing ber ork, gave him no opportunity of address ing her without bringing the eyes of the multitude upon himself and the handsom

Teresa was the one to break the silence. She feared the pestilential breath that comes with the chill blasts and heavy dews after the burning heat of the day might take ef fect on Lionel Merton. She noted a lassi tude and feverishness, which he imputed to his state of mind, and auddenly she ap-

Signore, you must flee from hence or you "And you will have killed me, Teresa."

'No; it is the poisonous mists of the Campagna." "What brought me bither to breathe bem 7" asked Lionel abruptly. "The signore forgets that I begged him not to think of so rash a scheme," replied Te-resa, evading the question. "For me who

for the signore it is death, and he must go." "Whither?" "Back to Francati, if he so wills it; or better, perhaps, away from Italy."
"I cannot live away from Italy; it is my life, my bope; and here I can study art and make myself a home. Here I can be sappy, and yet you send me away !"

fitted for his wife. Besides, my duty is to You leave them now?"

But Teresa shook her head mournfully. Non e possibile," she said, decidedly. "Yet you love me, Teresa?" "Yes," said she with emotion; "but I

nust do my duty. I have made a vow not marry so long as my parents live." "It is a foolish yow," said Lionel. "It is novertheless a vow," she replied "Signore, you must go. Addio,

for Lionel had fallen upon herself. Teresa had but few friends among the laborers of the Campagna; but one woman whom Lionel recognized as belonging to Frascati, was willing enough to undertake the office of nurse in consideration of the

lavish payment for it, and to accompany

her home when she was out of danger. Then Lionel tusped his steps northward seeking no interview, for he knew that Teress was firm in her resolution, and that it would be an insult to her piety and her sense of filial duty to attempt, to shake it- expect to get licked for it,

from his heart.

He passed the frontiers, and then the cold north winds began to blow, and Le could not face them, and Lionel Merton learned that his only hope of life was indeed in Itay. It seemed almost as though Fate were bidding him return, and so he passively resigned himself and retraced by slow stages the way to Frascati, delaying as he drew nearer and nearer to it, and yet with every intention of seeing Teresa once

He took up his residence at the tun again, but saw nothing of Teresa; neither did be bear of her until upon making inquiries from the innkeoper, he found that immediately upon her return from the Campagna her parents had been taken ill and were now in the last stages of disease, and that they were poorer then ever. But Lionel shrank from intruding, although he and the old Ceechi had been very friendly.

Still Teresa had a consciousness of his presence in the constant supplies of all ceded for the sufferers at the hands of the innkeeper, and she did not refuse them, for perhaps regarded this unexpected assistance as an answer to her prayers, and aside.

And then came the end. The death angel closed the old man's eyes, and the mourner carried him to his grave-soon to be followed by the wife who had journeyed with him through the world. And then world. And then Lionel once more said : "Teresa, you love me?"

And Teresa replied, as she had done beore, "Yes," But this time she added. The van that parted us is accomplished, and I am no longer forbidden to be your wife,"-Jean Boneaur in Cassell's Maga-

NEUDLEWORK IN FRENCH CONVENTS -France, as every one well knows, is preminently the land of time linen. From a child's pinafore to a Cardinal's surplice every article of wearing apparel that linen an be turned into is the object of the greatest care and elaboration; and few without providing themselves with choles specimens of French tingerie. To understand, however, the enormous labor bestowed upon that portion of female dress it s necessary to see a trosscau in hand, and to see this it is necessary to enter a convent. We enter, then, a large, siry, whitewashed room with cruciffs over the mantelpiece and religious mottoes painted on the walls. It has large windows on each side, and seldom any kind of curtain to keep off the dazzling light of midday sum-

Sitting on high benches without backs are twenty, thirty, fifty girls, as the case may be, of all ages from four and a half to twenty-one, busily plying their needles. At each end of the room presides a sister, and her quaint nun's garb is the only break in the prevailing monotony-a large, bare, verlighted room, rows of little children and young girls in white caps, blue checked dresses and white pprons, who stitch away sliently, almost automatically, while the bright summer hours pass by. As we enter they rise, and remain standing while we inspect the work. The sister takes us

workers who have produced it. In one instance a visitor and his little pathetic were combined, the sister, with ingenuous simplicity, offering for his inspection articles of female apparel generally supposed mysterious to the other ses; while it was touching to see the wistful look of those orphan children-children, did we say ?--of those living machines-a the happy little girl who had for five minutes quitted the world of sport and sunshine and flowers for this dreary prison These orphans are walfs and strays collected from Paris and the neighboring coun try, and, inspecting them narrowly, it was easy to see by their weak eyes, narrow chests and stooping shoulders how much their unnatural life was telling upon a

physique already but too predisposed to ickness and debility,-Pall Mall Gazette. man, wisdom, strength and courage; a bad one is confusion, weakness and despair. No condition is hopeless to a man where the wife possesses firmness, decision and economy. There is no outward propriety which can counteract indolence, extravagance and folly at home. No spirit can long gudure had influence. Man is strong; but his heart is not adamant. He needs a tranquit mind; and especially if he is an intelligent man, with a whole head, he needs its moral force in the conflict of life. To recover his composure, home must be a renews its strength, and goes forth with renewed vigor to encounter the labor and troubles of life. But if at home he finds no rest, and there is met with bad temper, jealousy and gloom, or assailed with complaints and censure, hope vanishes, and he sinks into despair,

To best an antagonist, and win a medal or a purse, is a vulgar and sordid induce-"I have told the signore that I am not ment to study, and convicts the school that resorts to it of inefficiency in its legitimate and most essential work. It is, moreover, an injurious agency in education, as it is constantly used to stimulate students in false directions, and to excessive cultiva-"It would benefit them more if you were ties of unimportant subjects. The wasts of time and effort over comparatively worthless studies is sometimes quite appalling, and it is everywhere aggravated by plying scholars with premiums on special attain-ments. Rich blockheads, with narrow notions and tenacious crotchets, smitten with the vanity of becoming public benefac tors, go into the schools and found prizes and medals which set the students to rac ing in any direction which the whim or ca-But as she spoke a sudden shivering s confessed, and has become so glaring seized her-the fever that she had dreaded that some institutions have wisely put a stop to such interference. But, as it is driven from the schools, it is taken up by outsiders, as we have seen in the intercol legiate contests that have lately come into vogue.-Prof. Youmans in the Popular Science Monthly.

> "My boy," said a solemn-visaged man to a lad who had just emerged from a hairpulling match with another boy, "do you expect to reve hereafter in a land of pure delight ?" "No," said the lad, "I've bust

THE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

THE OPENING CEREMONIES-A BRILLIANT SPECTACLE-PRAYER BY RISHOP SIMP-SON-ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT GRANT. All accounts agree that the ceremonies which marked the formal opening of the great international exhibition at Philadelphia on Wednesday of last week, were in every way appropriate to the magnitude of the occasion, and that the programme was very successfully carried out. The day having been made a legal holiday in Pennsylvania, all the places of business in Philadelphia were closed, and bunting was displayed in profusion on all the thorough fares. Toe gates of the exhibition were promptly opened at 9 o'clock in the morning, and from that time there was a continnous jam at all the entrances. The clouds which had up to 7 A. M. been very threatenling, entirely disappeared early in the forenoon, giving promise of favorable The platform of the grand stand presented a fine appearance on account of the presence of a targe number of diplomatic officers and attaches in full uniform as well as military men from all parts of the country. At precisely 15 minutes past to Gen, Joseph R. Hawley, president of the centennial commission, waved his hand-kerchief as the signal for the commencement of the national airs. At 20 minutes past 10 the Emperor of Brazil and his party came to the platform and were loudly cheered. The orobestra played the Brazilian national hymn as he mounted the steps and was greeted by Gen. Hawley and others of the commissioners. The Emperor was in citizen's dress and only wore a single small decoration on the lappel of his coat. Just as the national airs were finished the President of the United States arrived and was loudly cheered. Gen. Grant came forward at once to the front of the platform, baving entered from the south front of the Memorial Hall. He was sented for a few moments, after which Secretary Fish arrived and at once presented the Emperor of Brazil to the President. The Emperor, who, not deigning to use the privilege of royal personages, had doffed his hat when Gen. Grant arrived, entered at once into the conversation, and the two stood together for some time with the tens of thousands gazing upon them. The Gov-

ernors of Maine and New Hampshire, of Verniont, Massachusetts, and from many of the Middle and Western States, were on the platform. After the arrival of the President the grand orchestra played the "Centennial Inauguration March," cos posed for the occasion by Richard Wagner. ley called the throngs to attention, entreating them to be patient under the heat and good nature of American crowds," He then announced the Rt. Rev. Bishop Simpson, who delivered an eloquent dedication prayer, the closing portion of which was as "Let Thy blessing restrichly on this cen "Let Thy blessing restrictly on this centennial celebration; may the lives and health of all interested be precious in Try sight. Preside in all its assemblies. Grant that this association in effort may bind more closely together every part of our great republic so that our Union may be perpetual and indissoluble. Let its influence draw the nations of the earth into a happier unity. Hereafter, we pray Thue, may all disputes be settled by arbitration, and not by the sword, and may wars forever cease from among the sons of men. May the new century be better than the past, more radiant with the light of true philosopay, and warmer with the emanations of

from one little needlewoman to another, proudly exhibiting the stitches or folds or embroidery she has in land. Their finished garments are produced, and we gaze in wonder, first at the elaborate piece of needlework and then at the feeble booking of the stitches of the stabilishment and application of such principles of justice and equality as shall reconcile diversified interests, and dinable to the principle of the emanations of a world-wide sympathy. May capital, genius and fabor be freed from all antagonism by the establishment and application of such principles of justice and equality as shall reconcile diversified interests, and dinable to the principle of the emanations of a world-wide sympathy. May capital, genius and fabor be freed from all antagonism by the establishment and application of such principles of justice and equality as "And as Tuon didst give to one of its illastrious sons first to draw experimentally the electric spark from heaven which has since girdled the giobe in its celestial whispers of "Glory to God In the highest, peace on earth and good will to men," so to latest time may the mission of America, under divine inspiration, be one of affection, brotherhood and love for all our race, and may the coming centuries be filled with the glory of our Christian civilization. And unto Thee, our Father, through Him whose

unto Thee, our Father, through Him whose life is the light of men, will we ascribe glo-ry and praise now and forever. Amen." The prayer was followed by the singles of the centennial hymn written by John G. Paine of Boston, with a grand orchestral and organ accompaniment. The presentation of the buildings to the United States centennial commission in an excellent address by John Welsh, president of the centennial board of finance, then took place. Three cheers were given for Mr. Welsh and General Hawley stepping forward, briefly said that as president of the cenennial commission, he accepted the great trust confided to them. "The Centennial Meditation of Columbia," Sidney Lanier's cantats, the music of which was composed by Dudley Buck, was next sung by the horus. The event of this performance vas the bass solo by Myron W. Whitney of Boston. He sang in grand style, being heard all over the crowd, who broke in upon the regular programme and gave him an imperative encore. Gen. Hawley then rose and delivered an address, presenting the exhibition to the President of the Unit

ed States. He closed in the following mission that during this festival year the people from all States and sections, of all creeds and churches, all parties and classes, burying all resentments, would come up together to this birthplace of our liberties, to study the syldence of our resources, to neasure the rrogress of an hundred years, and to examine to our profit the wonderful products of other lands, but especially to oin hands in perfect fraternity and promise the God of our fathers that the new century shall surpass the oid in the true glories of civilization, and furthermore that from the association here of welcome visitors from all nations, there may result not alone great benefits to layention, manufaceeds and churches, all parties and classe one great benefits to invention, manufa tures, agriculture, trade und commerce but also stronger international friendships d more lasting peace. Thus reporting to u, Mr. President under the laws of the vernment and the usage of similar occa-ns, in the name of the United States ntennial commission, I present to your

General Hawley was applanded during his speech, and when, after the presentation of the buildings, Gen. Grant came forward and, taking a paper out of his pocket, prepored to read his address, the buildings rang with cheers. The President's speech "My Countrymen : It has been though ippropriate, upon this centennial occasion, o bring together in Philadelphia for popu-ar inspection, specimens of our attain-ments in the industrial and line arts, liter-

ments in the industrial and tine aris, literature, science and philosophy, as well as in the great business of agriculture and of commerce. That we may the more thoroughly appreciate the excellencies and deficiencies of our schievements, and also give emphasic expression to our carnest desire to cultivate the freindship of our fellow members of this great family of nations, the enlightened agricultural, commercial and manufacturing people of the world have been invited to send hither corresponding specimens of their skill to exhibit on equal terms, in friendly competition with our own. To this invitation they

bave generously responded. For so doing we render them our hearty thanks. The beauty and utility of the contributions will this day be submitted to your inspection by the managers of this exhibition. We are glad to know that a view of specimens of the skill of all will afford to you unalloyed pleasure, as well as yield to you a valuable practed knowledge of so many of the remarkable results of the wonderful skill existing in culightened communities. One hundred years ago our country was new sud but partially settled. Our necessities have compelled us to chiefly expend our means and time to felling forests, subduing prairies, building dwellings, factories, ships, docks, warehouses, reads, canals, machinery, etc., etc. Most of our schools, churches, libraries and asylums have been established within an hundred years. Burthened by those great primal have been established within an hundred years. Burthened by those great primal works of necessity, which could not be delayed, we yet have done what this exhibition will show in the direction of rivaling older and more advanced nations in law, medicine and theology, in science, literature, philosophy and the fine arts. Whilst proud of what we have done, we regret that we have not done more. Our schievemen's have been great enough, however, to make it easy for our people to acknowledge superior merits wherever they are found. "And now, fellow citizens, I hope a care-ful examination of what is about to be ex-

"And now, fellow citizens, I hope a carefal examination of what is about to be exhibited to you will not only inspire you
with profound respect for the skill and taste
of our friends from other nations, but also
satisfy you with the sitainments made by
our own people during the past 100 years.
I invoke your generous co-operation with
the worthy commissioners to secure a brilliant success to this international exhibition, and to make the stay of our foreign
visitors, to whom we extend a hearty welcome, both pleasant and profitable to them.
I declare the international exhibition now
open." Young Men's Christian Associations of the revivalist slid down the balustrade of his

When the President had finished reading the address, and said, "The Exhibition is open," a sign was given from the platform, and the United States flag was at once raised on the main building. Then the chorus with its thousand voices sang the "Hallelujah chorus," bells and organs joining in the grand cadences of the triimphal melody. During the performance of the chorus the foreign commissioners passed from the platform into the main building and took their place upon the ceutral aisle before their respective departments, after which the procession started from the platform and moved slowly through the files of soldiers to its destination. The commission led and were followed by Grant, with the Empress of Brazil upon his arm, and the Emperor of Brazil, supporting Mrs. Grant, immediately behind. Then came Gen. Sherman and Gen. Sheridan, followed by the governors, the diplomats and plenipotentiaries. It was a very long procession, comprising a it did some 3000 or 4000 persons. It moved slowly across the area into the main part of the main building, and when the head reached the interior one of the great organs tuned up a grand march, which was continued until the procession had got out of the building. They entered the ma-chinery ball, where the President turned on the steam for the big engine and set the machinery going. This act ended the formalities of the opening, which was a mag-nificent success in every particular. The procession broke up in the ball and then, bout 1 o'clock, all the buildings were thrown open, all restrictions removed and the great multitude allowed to enter and

inspect to their heart's coatent. A GLANCE AT THE MAIN HALL, AND WHAT CAN BE SEEN THERE.

The great point of interest to the general

bserver is the main building so-called.

This is not devoted to any thing specially, as are most of the other structures on the grounds. Here one sees an endless variety of things, covering about 20 acres of and by her will left her fortune to her son sible for any one in ten hours of good honest pedestrianic and occular industry, with dian. no obstruction in the way of crowd, to absorb and print on memory more than a New York Herald and Times, Harper's the of the interesting things to be seen in this room. Looking down upon it, from have originated an expedition to make a the organ loft at the east end, it has the appearance of a cosmopolitan city. Thence me sees the long broad central aisle, which, and will send Dr. Russell, known as "Bul like a main street in a well laid out city, tive to seem narrow and diminutive at the other extremity; for, be it remembered, it of it run at right angles many avenues about one-fourth its own length, and these are all built upon like the cross-streets of a roofs representing the upper architecture of nearly a score of nations. Mansards, Queenstown, and embark for New York. nosques, pagodas, steeples, etc., blending all the rainbow tints in their embellishment and ornamentation, which is done in the bighest style of the architectural art. Flags, bannerets, streamers, and ornamental signs indicating the location of the different nations, add brilliancy to the scene and make it pleasing, independent of the architectural beauty for a reputation. To these attractions incidental to a ramble through any beautiful city, fancy a dense population, all in good humor, flitting about hither and thither, autmated by some purpose which keeps them moving, and one can, in imagination, at least enjoy a hird's eye view of the scene presented. The exhibition here represents all the nations contributing tot e enterprise. Aside from America, the more prominent exhibits are those from France, England, the Netherlands, Australia, China, Japan, Denmark, Austria, Germany and Brazil. Each has a generous allowance of space, each is independent of all theothers, each has presented its finery as relating to science, mat ufactures or education, and each has its large corps of representatives in their ordinary costumes; so that the American visitor bears all sorts of language and diathe moment entirely at home. The Amerlcan exhibit is chiefly at the east end of the building, and it is not surprising that Philadelphia eclipses all other cities in what it displays. Its contributions are magnificent, both in number and quality, and a whole day among them alone would be a in getting ready; but what she shows is not less attractive than Philadelphia's contributions. The firearm, jewelry, hard and

states that the silly fashion of ladies exchanging kisses whenever they meet, if it be every day in the week, is going out of fushion. It was always considered a prod- | they came from. One theory is that a nest igal and unwarrantable waste of sweet-

ble among the more conspicuous features

where there is so much to please the eye and

entertain the mind, one leaves the fascinat-

ing locality with the greatest reluctance.

of this department of the exhibition, and

The boys in East Rome, N. Y., recent ly put a split stick on the tail of a troublesome cow and started her for the Centennial. Careful mathematicians estimated that if she held the guit at which she started, ahe would reach Philadelphia in about two

### NEWS REEMS.

-The Halifax (N. S.) fishermen estimate the season's catch of seals from 300,000 to 400,000-a very good average.

-Sixteen persons are known to have een killed, 11 wounded and one captured by Indians in the Black Hills region, this

-Slins Card was married the other day, and on his wedding notices were the words "No Cards." But he doesn't know what

might happen, adds a Western exchange. -Mrs. Mella Dodd of Bowling Green. Ky., 116 years old, is going to the centennial to see if she can keep her daughterstwo girls of 83 and 94-out of mischief. Stewart once remarked that bis ambl-

tion was to sell \$100,000 worth of goods at retall in one day in his up-town store, but he had never been able to go beyond \$75,--John S. Payne, the new Governor of

Liberia, is a full-blooded negro, and was born in Richmond, Va. He has been a member of the Liberian Congress for 20 years, and is a very intelligent man. -The 21st Annual Convention of the

United States and British Provinces will be held in Toronto, Canada, from July 12 -Warming up to his subject, and desirous of giving as nearly as possible a practical illustration of his ideas, an Euglish

pulpit to show how easy it was to back--The large plate glass manufactured by the Star Glass Co., at New Albany, the largest one ever made in America, design-ed expressly for the Indiana headquarters at the Centennial, was broken Saturday

while in process of boxing.

-Senator Sharon of Nevada is reported to be worth \$40,000,000, and Senator Jones of the same State is said to be good for \$30-000,000. They are the "silver kings" of the Pacific, and dig their money "out of the bowels of the harmless earth," or have it dug for them, which is all the same.

-A significant illustration of the worldwide interest in the centennial is afforded by the fact that all the principal papers of Australia,-and there are some very enterprising and able papers published there,are represented by special correspondents at Philadelphia. -A large number of Black Hills emigrants have returned to the civilized world, disgusted with their experiences. They

gold flurry is a gigantic fraud, and aver that selting claims, town lots and whiskey are the principal branches of trade in the mining districts. -Before his fight with the Eric Board, Daniel Drew could have retired with seven millions of money. He is now absolutely poor, with an enormous debt hanging over him, sick unto death and with the prospect

are unanimous in the statement that the

of leaving his family, as thousands of speculators have left theirs, to the cold charity of the world. -William Devitt surrendered himself to a Philadelphia policeman on Monday, for a murder be committed in a drunken quar rel in Fayette county, Pa., five years ago He says he basn't had a night's rest nor a day's luck since, and everywhere he gohis victim is before him,-and he can stand it any longer, and wants to be tried

-In Paris, a widow of 45 married a man of 18. By her first husband she had a so whose age at the time of her second man riage was 21. The woman recently died, and husband. As the husband was not yet of age, his step-son was appointed his guar

-Several newspapers, including the trip around the world in 80 days. The Run" Russell, and an ariist connected with the Illustrated News will also accompany the expedition. The expedition will leave New York about June 1, in a special train for San Francisco, which is advertis ed to go through to that city in 80 honrs. At San Francisco the party will take a steamer to Yokohams, and thence they will proceed to Calcutta and Cairo, through the Mediterranean to France, then to

THE MAN WHO SWALLOWED A FORK .-A Paris correspondent of the Times writes: Some of my readers may remember Lesuer, L'homme a la fourehette, or the young man who awallowed a fork, and they may be glad to hear further of this singular case. Lesuer was at table with some comrades, who were conversing about the Indian jugglers and their trick of swallowing a sword. Lesuer claimed that it was very simple, and, to prove his assertion, down his throat. A spasmodic contraction of the organs took it from his fingers and carried it down the passage Into the stomsch. For a long time efforts were made to reach the fork by the mouth, but it was finally ascertained to be in the stomach and Lesuer was given up for lost. He was into the country. A report came that he was dead, and I believe that I published it as a fact. But as Lesuer did not fail in health, and continued strong and hearty for over a year, some of the doctors thought that the fork could be removed. Barron Larrey and Drs. Labbe, Lepere, and Prof. Gesselin undertook the operation some weeks ago. They began by burning slowly into the stomach with caustic, and determining an adhesion of the coat of the stomach with the outer edges of the hole thus made with the corrosives. When the adhesion was complete, an Incision was made in the stomach and the fork drawn out with forceps. It was as black as ink, but not worn to any extent. Lesuer is now regarded out of danger. If they de-Alexis Saint Martin, upon whom Dr. Beaumont made his valuable physiological excrockery were, furniture, woollen and periments, for by continuing the use of the chemical interests of this country are notacaustic a passage into the stomach could be kept open with little danger to the patient.

town of Coventry, the other day, a road was shoveled through snow from four to six feet deep a distance of 40 rods, and, the next morning, the road was strewn with frogs and lizards, there probably being two bushels at least. It is a mystery where where they were wintering was stirred up. Some, however, think there was a shower of frogs the night before, as it raised quite heavily. If the former theory is correct, the reptiles must have been wintering in the snow, as the workmen did not shovel in any place to within a foot of the earth. The occurrence presents a question for the curious to solve.